

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW SPECIES OF *CINARA* FROM IDAHO
(APPHIDAE)

BY F. C. HOTTES

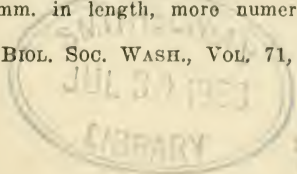
I am indebted to Prof. Carl Johansen of Pullman, Washington for sending me the material from which this new species is described.

Cinara kuceha n. sp.

Apterous viviparous female.

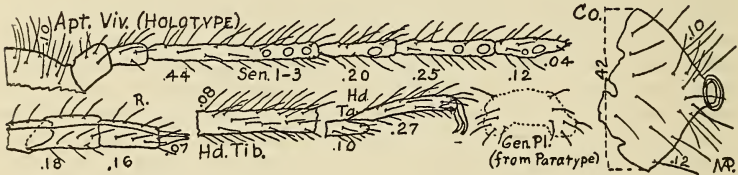
Length from vertex to end of cauda varying from 2.28-2.62mm. Color not recorded from living specimens, as represented by mounted cleared specimens as follows: Head pale dusky brown. Prothorax concolorous with head, meso and metathorax similar to prothorax but the color is broken and irregular. Abdomen as cleared pale, cornicles blackish. Pigmented areas anterior to cauda very large very close together, and sometimes almost united by teeth on their inner margins, anterior to these there are a few scattered irregular spots which vary in size, the most posterior being largest and the most consistent. None of the smaller pigmented spots extend forward of the posterior margin of the cornicles. Antennal segments I and II concolorous with head, third antennal segment pale except for the extreme apex, fourth and fifth antennal segments with basal half pale remainder pale dusky. Sixth antennal segment pale dusky throughout. Femora pale at base shading gradually to light brownish tan. Pro and mesothoracic tibiae pale except for short brownish areas at base and apex, the brown at the apex being no longer than the tarsal segments. Metathoracic tibiae similar to mesothoracic tibiae except that the pale area extends only to the middle of segment. Tarsal segments concolorous with ends of tibiae.

Head and thorax.—Antennal segments varying in length as follows: III .31-.49mm., IV .16-.20mm., V .21-.25mm., VI .11-.12 + .03mm. Sensoria distributed as follows: III 0-4 secondary, most common number 1-2. IV 1-2 as a rule one, V 1. The primary sensorium of the fifth segment is much larger than the primary sensoria on the third and fourth segments, it has a wide rim. Marginal sensoria on the sixth segment bunched at side of primary, they have wide rims, the primary sensorium on this segment is larger than other primary sensoria. Hairs on antennal segments fairly numerous, quite upstanding, on third segment about .075mm. in length, more numerous on anterior margin.



Sixth antennal segment lightly imbricated beyond the middle. Hairs on vertex and dorsum of head about .10mm. in length, fine. Ocular tubercles well developed. Rostrum extending to anterior margin of cornicles, last three segments with the following lengths: .18, .16, .07mm. the second segment of the rostrum is spotted, for most of its length. Median transverse suture of head well developed, dark. Lengths of pro and metathoracic femora varying as follows: .70-.93, 1.05-1.27mm. Lengths of pro and metathoracic tibiae varying as follows: 1.05-1.23, 1.83-2.22mm. Lengths of first and second metatarsal segments .10-.12, .27-.28mm. All femora with numerous long fine hairs, the hairs on the anterior margin of the metathoracic femora being longest. Hairs on metathoracic tibiae numerous, long, fine, sharp pointed, set at an angle of about forty five degrees. Hairs on inner margin of metathoracic tibiae more numerous and slightly shorter than the hairs on the outer margin, where the hairs vary in length from .05-.06mm. First metatarsal segment with about eleven hairs on the ventral surface. Mesosternal tubercle well developed, about as wide as long, but sometimes difficult to differentiate.

Abdomen.—Hairs on dorsum of abdomen not sparse, but hardly numerous, for the most part spaced but little closer than their length, ventral hairs numerous, shorter and finer than the hairs on the dorsum. Width of cornicles varying from .30-.40mm. shallow, outer margin ir-



Cinara kuceha n.sp.

regular, hairs on cornicles not numerous, similar to those on the dorsum of the abdomen, very sparse on outer half. Hairs on transverse pigmented spots anterior to cauda roughly arranged in two rows, with the more anterior row with fewer hairs. Genital plate rather deeply excavated along posterior margin, the hairs confined largely to the ends and very few in number. Cauda with the hairs on the dorsum confined largely to the posterior margin. Both cauda and anal plate with a setulose surface.

This species may be differentiated from *C. hirsuta* H. & E. by its smaller size, shorter and fewer hairs on the antennae and tibiae, fewer hairs on femora, extent and shape of cornicles, fewer hairs on pigmented spots anterior to cauda.

Host, *Pinus monticola* (western white pine) Priest Lake, Idaho, Aug. 28, 1956. Sent for determination by Prof. Carl Johansen of State College of Washington, and probably collected by him.

Holotype apterous viviparous female, deposited in the United States National Museum.